



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Bureau has published an important amount of literature, giving the results of this study. This material is available to all who desire to study closely the results of the work. This memorandum, however, is most welcome because it gives the results in concise form conveying to any intelligent reader a good idea of the purposes and work of the Bureau. The memorandum is divided into two parts, the first giving the objects, programme, and organization, and the second describing the work carried out and its more important results. The most essential object of investigation is to procure the necessary data for international agreements as to protecting fisheries from overfishing and the establishment of measures for the improvement of the fisheries.

Maritime Enterprise, 1485-1558. By James A. Williamson. 416 pp. Index. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1913. Oxford Univ. Press, New York. \$4.75. 9 x 6.

One of the themes in this work is to make it plain why England, with a more modern record of dominance of the sea, was so backward in coming into enjoyment of the great discoveries in the Americas. Contributory to this theme is a careful study of the character of Sebastian Cabot. Mr. Williamson, with the aid of fresh study of the evidence, reaches the conclusion that, while Sebastian was a not particularly noble seafarer nor bigoted in his veracity, yet he was not so complete a liar as has been thought. The maritime backwardness of England is analyzed in its connection with the laws of trade based upon the wholly medieval foundations of the wool staple and cloth industry. The writer closes his investigation at the point where the English merchants were ridding themselves of the distributing machinery of the Hanseatic League and taking over command of sea carrying trade for themselves. The work thus serves as a very satisfactory introduction to Froude's "English Seamen of the Sixteenth Century."

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

The Geology of Soils and Substrata, with special reference to Agriculture, Estates, and Sanitation. By Horace B. Woodward. xvi and 366 pp. Ills., index. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1912. \$2.50. 7½ x 5.

This book contains a vast amount of information concerning soils and bed rock in a great variety of relationships. It is written largely from the point of view of England and Wales and is intended for a practical treatise for students and teachers of agriculture, superintendents of estates and engineers. The first part of the book is a general discussion with a wide range of subjects; weathering, analyses, fertility, drainage, manures, orchards, mineral rights, sites for houses, sewage, cemeteries, and so on. The second part treats of the geological formations of England and Wales beginning with the recent (Quaternary) deposits and the succeeding chapters with formations going back through the geologic ages to the Archæan. In each case the chief characteristics of the formation are given, the localities where it is found are described and the uses and values of the areas for agriculture or for building sites are indicated.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

The Conquest of Bread. By P. Kropotkin. xvi and 298 pp. Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London, 1913. 1s. 7 x 4½.

"In our civilized societies," writes Kropotkin, "we are rich. Why then are the many poor? Why this painful drudgery for the masses?"

In this book he answers these questions, and going further he outlines, carefully and in detail, the programme that would be followed by the Socialists if a Communist revolution were to take place in any nation or group of nations. He considers the various objections offered to the Communism which he upholds, and answers these objections from his own point of view.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Unsere Kohlen. Von Paul Kukuk. Series: Aus Natur und Geisteswelt. ix and 120 pp. Map, ill., index. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1913. Mk. 1.50. 7½ x 5.

This handy little volume is "an introduction to the geology of coal, includ-